CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1829. [NO. 646.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Watches and Jewelry,

SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,
Military Goods,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and having furnished himself with a supply of the best materials is well prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, which he will execute with neatness and despatch. By strict attention to business still to merit the favor of his former customers. In addition to his former stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

he has just received by the late arrivals from the North an assortment comprising almost every article usually kept in the line, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. He requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, particularly those in arrears to the late Firm of Selph & Campbell.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13—45-4t.

Debtors

TO the Estate of the late William W. Ballard are requested to settle their various accounts, or it will become necessary to put them in a train for collection attendant with charges.

D. SMITH, *Administrator.*
14th Oct. 1829—2w *Hay Mount.*

To Rent,

The House in which W. W. Ballard resided.

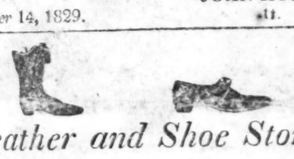
D. SMITH.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. 4tf.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.
Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 1st of September last, an indented mulatto Boy named *William Jones,* about sixteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, he has a scar on the back of his neck shaped like an egg. It is supposed he is gone to Wilmington or Lumberton. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN BLACK.

October 15. 45-3w.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr Neill McPherson, on Old street, and informs them that he intends carrying on the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and those who may favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in a most substantial, neat, and fashionable manner. CANNON CAISON.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 14.—45-3t

Groceries at Auction.

ON Friday the 23d of October at the Subscribers Store a large and general assortment of

Groceries &c.

Terms liberal and at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. Auctr's.

Fayetteville, October 8.

Auction & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
5 do. superior St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
25 do. St. Domingo, do.
20 do. and 10 bbls. old white, do.
20 barrels loaf Sugar,
20 do. Copperas,
10 casks Rice,
10 bags black Pepper,
5 do. Alspice,
50 kegs cut Nails,
40 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coil of bale Rope,
12 qr. chests Hyson Tea,
10 do. imperial and gun powder Tea,
25 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles,
3 qr. casks Port Wine.

October 8, 1829. 44tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about
TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
DRY GOODS,
Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of
Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829 44tf.

"Road to Wealth."

HEWSON'S OFFICE, PETERSBURG, VA.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION TO TAKE PLACE
THIS WEEK
Yates & McIntyre, Managers.
Draws on THURSDAY, the 15th instant,
New York Lottery,
12TH CLASS EXTRA.
CAPITAL PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS.
And 20 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS.
Tickets $5.—*Shares in proportion.*

Union Canal Lottery,

12th Class, draws on Saturday, the 17th instant.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

TWO Prizes of	10,000	DOLLARS,
TWO of	5,000	DOLLARS,
ONE of	3,908	DOLLARS,
TEN of	1,000	DOLLARS,
TWENTY of	500	DOLLARS,

&c &c.
Tickets only $10.—*Shares in proportion.*

Connecticut State Lottery,

10th Class, draws on Friday, the 16th October
CAPITAL PRIZE.
16,000 DOLLARS,
Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.
Tickets in the above Schemes, in a variety of numbers, for sale at the Prize Selling and Prompt Pay Office.

B. W. Hewson.

N. B.—Orders enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with the same attention as if on personal application. In all cases where orders are received too late for investment, the same shall remain subject to instructions, or renewed in some other Lotteries. Cash paid at sight for all prizes.

Direct to B. W. HEWSON, *Petersburg.*
October 15.

☞NOTICE.

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, and offers for sale at his old stand, South East Corner of Market Square:

Coarse and fine salts, molasses, hhds. sugar,
Lump sugar, Bags coffee, barrels Albany ale,
Qr. casks Malaga and Madeira wines, bags pepper,
Pimento, ginger, pearl ashe, cheese in casks & boxes
Irish potatoes, Dupont's F. & FF. gunpowder,
Cod fish, mould and patent shot, bar lead,
Scotch snuff, Spanish cigars, sup. Cavendish tobacco,
Bunch and bloom raisins.

Together with a general assortment of
West India Fruit, Hardware, Jugs, Crockery and Glass Ware.

He also offers for sale, at the Store next below his, on Person street, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, a handsome assortment of Gentlemen and Boys' *FINE HATS.*

Ladies' and Gentlemens' coarse and fine *SHOES,* in great variety,
Boys' and negroes' do. do, do.
Crockery and glass ware, fancy soap,
Brushes and brooms, cotton cards,
Cap, letter and wrapping paper, &c. &c.

All which, together with his former stock of Groceries, &c., he is determined to sell at unusually low prices for cash or country produce,

DAVID SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1829. 43-tf.

Religious Books,

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST PARSONAGE.

BENSON'S Commentary, Wesley's Sermon's, Benson's Sermons, Moore's Life of Wesley, Watson's Observations of Southey's Life of Wesley, Life of Fletcher, Life of Lady Maxwell, Fletcher's Checks, *very valuable,* Fletcher's Appeal, Germs of Thought, Introduction to Christianity, Sturm's Reflections, Saints Rest, Serious Call, Wesley's Notes, Life of Dr. Coke, Memoirs of Jesse Lee, Doctrinal Tracts, Wesley's Philosophy, Moral Sketches, Methodist Episcopacy, Simpson's Plea for Religion, Fletcher & Benson on the divinity of Christ, Memoirs of Benson, Memoirs of Mrs. Cooper, Methodist Hymn Books three sizes, Benson's do. for children, Disciplines, &c. &c. The profits arising from the sale of the above Books are applied to religious and charitable purposes.

B. L. HOSKINS.

Fayetteville, October 1. 43-3t.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he selected himself the following

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at his stand on Hay Street, next door east of Dr. Hiram Robinson's, on as good terms as can be obtained in this market, for cash.—His stock consists in part of the following articles:

Extra superfine blue and black Cloths,
Do. do. brown and olive do.
Do. do. steel mixt and drab do.
Superfine blue and black Cassimeres,
Buff do. for vesting,
Cut Velvet for do., various patterns,
Valencia and silk Vestings,
Camlet, for gentlemen's Cloaks,
Do. fine for ladies' Cloaks, *a superior article,*
Fine Circassians and Rattinetts,
Silk Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Morocco and Silk Stocks for gentlemen, with a number of other articles in his line, *all new.*

He still continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS,* and those who may favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in a neat and fashionable manner.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44-4t.

R. C. McMaster

HAS just received and offers for sale, cheap for cash or country produce, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, in the Brick Row, 5 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson,

1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt
12 Tons Swedes Iron, Castings & Steel
30 Bags Coffee, Spice, Pepper & Ginger
10 bbls. Sugar
20 Kegs Nails
1000 lb. Lead, 30 Bags Shot
50 sets Wagon Boxes
Dupont's Powder, French Brandy, Wines
20 bbls Brandy & Whiskey
Bale Rope, Twine, Cotton Bagging
Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Salts
Saltpetre, Brimstone, Tea, Camphor
Nutmegs, Crockery Ware, Cotton Cards
150 pair Superior Trace Chains
30 doz. Hoes, Curry Combs, Spades, Shovels, Cutting Knives and Scythes
200 doz. Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives
Tuck, Side, fine and coarse Combs.

Besides a number of articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. An excellent Saddle Horse for sale on good terms.

October 1, 1829. 43-4t.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES,* L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

No. Carolina Bible Society.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 19th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.—By order of the Board,

J. GALES, Sec'y.

☞ P. S. The Secretaries of several Auxiliary Bible Societies have requested that the above meeting be held on Wednesday the 18th day of November next at 11 o'clock, instead of the day first appointed.—To which a teration the Managers agree; and request that those Editors who have noticed the former appointment, will also notice this alteration.

October 9, 1829.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Internal Improvement and Rail Road in N. Carolina.

This is a subject on which much has been said, and which could not have much more new matter said to recommend it, if argument would answer the purpose wished, and that it will not may be presumed from the failure of the reasoning of a "Carlton" to effect the object. Although the superiority of a Rail Road over any other method of conveyance for the transportation of the produce from the upper part of this State to the sea board, cannot be doubted; yet, because we cannot have this best of conveyances, we ought not to give up the idea of having such internal improvement as will produce some beneficial result to the state. And as it appears that a Rail Road will cost more than the state is able or willing to pay, we must for the present look to a cheaper plan for transporting the produce of the state to market, than Rail Roads; and that a cheap and effectual plan can be found in the Double Axletree Safety Carriage, and good roads, I have no doubt. It can be seen by reference to an advertisement in the Observer, that the superiority of the carriage over the common carriage is predicated upon mathematical calculations, which if correct, (and I believe it is so near correct as not to differ any great in the result,) must certainly give a great advantage over the wagons now in use, so far that they will undoubtedly supersede them in the transportation of produce in all the southern states, or where the population of the country is thin; and although it cannot be supposed that a horse will do as much hauling with one of these carriages as he would do on a Rail Road, yet it will not be disputed, that a horse will draw much more than on a common carriage, and if he only draws one half more, the saving in the cost of transportation will be great, certainly large enough to preclude the necessity of a Rail Way at present; and that carriages of this kind, and roads adapted to their use, would conduce more to the prosperity of Fayetteville than a Rail Road through the centre of the State, is evident.

It may be recollected that the state a few years ago, cut out a road from Fayetteville to Morganton, in Burke county, at an expense of about $50 per mile. This road is not now much used, on account of its being out of repair; and in consequence, most of the farmers from the district of country through which it passes, wagon their produce to Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia, it being nearer to those towns, though the roads are not better. This road to Morganton is in many places very sandy, which was the principal cause of its not attracting the trade to this place when it was first opened. But this objection can now be removed by the introduction of the large carriage with broad felloes. Roads leading from this place through the northwestern counties to the state of Virginia, would secure to us a good part of the trade from the adjoining counties in that state, and all of that through which the road passed in this state. That roads could be made equally as cheap through the more northerly counties, as that to Morganton, is very probable. A road from Fayetteville through the counties of Wake, Orange, and Person, would undoubtedly bring a part of the trade which now goes to Petersburg or down the river Roanoke, to this place, the most distant of those counties being as near this place as it is to Petersburg. A good graduated road through Anson and Lincoln counties, on to the western line of the State, would not only draw the most of the trade from the southwestern counties of this state, but would attract the trade of the eastern counties of Tennessee.

From Sharp's London Magazine.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Behold at length the time arrived!—Guildhall crowded to excess—the hustings thronged—the Aldermen retire—they return—their choice is announced to the people—it has fallen upon John Ebenezer Scropps, Esquire, Alderman and spectacle maker—a sudden shout is heard—'Scropps for ever!' resounds—the whole assembly seems to vanish from my sight—I come forward—am invested with the chain—I bow—make a speech—tumble over the train of the Recorder, and tread upon the tenderest toe of Mr. Deputy Pod—leave the hall in ecstacy, and drive home to Mrs. Scropps in a state of mind bordering upon insanity. The days wore on, each one as long as a week, until at length the eighth of November arrived, and then did it seem certain that I should be Lord Mayor. I was sworn in—the civic insignia were delivered to me—I returned them to the proper officers—my chaplain was near me—the esquires of my household were behind me—the thing was done—never shall I forget the tingling sensation I felt in my ear when I was first called 'My Lord.' I even doubted if it were addressed to me, and hesitated to answer—but it was so—the reign of splendor had begun, and, after going through the accustomed ceremonies, I got home and retired to bed early, in order to be fresh for the fatigues of the ensuing day. Sleep I did not—how was it to be expected?—some part of the night I was in consultation with Mrs. Scropps upon the different arrangements; settling about the girls—their places at the banquet, and their partners at the ball; the wind down the chimney sounded like the shouts of the people; the cocks crowing in the mews at the back of the house I took for trumpets sounding my approach: and the ordinary incidental noises in the family, I fancied the pop guns at Stangate, announcing my disembarkation at Westminster—thus I tost and tumbled until the long wished for day dawned, and I jumped up anxious to realize the vision of the night. I was not long at my toilet—I was soon shaved and dressed—but just as I was settling myself comfortably into my beautiful brown broadcloth inexpressibles, crack went something, and I discovered that a seam had ripped half a foot long. Had it been consistent with the dignity of a Lord Mayor to swear, I should, I believe, at that moment have anathematized the offending tailor;—as it was what was to be done?—I heard trumpets in earnest, carriages drawing up and setting down; Sheriffs and chaplains, mace bearers, train bearers, sword bearers, water bailiffs, remembrancers, Mr. Common Hunt, the town clerk, and the deputy town clerk, all bustling about—the bells ringing—and *I* late, with a hole in my inexpressibles!—There was but one remedy—my wife's maid, kind intelligent creature, civil and obliging, and ready to turn her hand to any thing, [illegible] activity, exerted in the midst of the confusion, repaired the injury, and turned me out fit to be seen by the whole corporation of London. When I was dressed, I tapped at Mrs. Scropps' door, went in, and asked her if she thought I should do; the dear soul, after setting my point lace frill, (which she had been good enough to pick off her own petticoat on purpose) and putting my bag straight, gave me the sweetest salute imaginable. 'I wish your Lordship health and happiness,' said she. 'Sally,' said I, 'your Ladyship is an angel;' and so, having kissed each of my daughters, who were in progress of dressing, I descended the stairs, to begin the auspicious day in which I reached the apex of my greatness.

Never shall I forget the bows—the civilities—the congratulations—Sheriffs bending before me—the Recorder smiling—the Common Serjeant at my feet—the pageant was intoxicating; and when, after having breakfasted, I stepped into that glazed and gilded house upon wheels, called the state coach, and saw my sword bearer pop himself into one of the boots, with the sword of state in his fist, I was lost in ecstacy. I threw myself back upon the seat of the vehicle with all imaginable dignity, but not without damage, for in the midst of my ease and elegance I snapped off the cut steel hilt of my sword, by accidentally bumping the whole weight of my body right—or rather wrong—directly upon the top of it. * * *

At Westminster, having been presented and received, I desired—I—John Ebenezer Scropps, of Coventry—I desired the Recorder to invite the Judges to dine with me—I—who remember when two of the eldest and most innocent of the twelve came the circuit, trembling at the sight of them, and believing them some extraordinary creatures upon whom all the hair and fur I saw grew naturally—I, not only to ask these formidable beings to dine with me, but as if I thought it beneath my dignity to do so in my own proper person, deputing a judge of my own to do it for me; I never shall forget their bows in return—Chinese mandarins, on a chimney piece, are fools to them. Then came the return—we landed once more in the scene of my dignity—at the corner of Fleet-street we found the Lady Mayoress waiting for the procession—there she was—Sally Scropps (her maiden name was Snob)—there was my own Sally, with a plume of feathers that half filled the coach, and Jenny and Maria, and young Sally, all with their backs to *my* horses, which were pawing the mud, and snorting and smoking like steam engines, with nostrils like safety valves, and four of *my* footmen hanging behind the coach, like bees in a swarm. There had not been so much riband in my family since my poor father's failure at Coventry—And yet how often, over and over again, although he had been dead more than twenty years, did I, during that morning, in the midst of my splendor, think of him, and wish that he could see me in my greatness—Yes, even in the midst of my triumph, I seemed to defer to my good kind parent—in heaven, as I hope and trust—as if I were anxious for his judgment and his opinion, as to how I should perform the arduous and manifold duties of the day. * * * * * *

At length we reached Guildhall—as I crossed the beautiful building, lighted splendidly, and filled with well-dressed company, and heard the deafening shouts which rent the fane as I entered it, I really was overcome—I retired to a private room—refreshed my dress, rubbed up my chain which the damp had tarnished, and prepared to receive my guests. They came; and, shall I ever forget it? dinner was announced; the bands played 'O the roast beef of old England.' Onwards we went, a Prince of the blood, of the blood royal of my country, led out my Sally—my own Sally—the lady Mayoress! the Lord High Chancellor handed out young Sally—I saw it done—I thought I should have choked; the Prime Minister took Maria, the Lord Privy Seal gave his arm to Jenny; and my wife's mother, Mrs. Snob, was honored by the protection of the Right honorable the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Oh, if my poor father could have lived to have seen *that!*

Lafayette in America.—Such is the title of the Journal which M. Levasseur, who accompanied the Guest of the Nation as his Private Secretary, during his triumphal progress through these United States, has just published. It is comprised in two large 8vo. volumes, well printed, and, so far as we have had time to look over it, spiritedly written. M. Levasseur accounts for the late period of their publication, by saying, that the relation in which he stood to the General while here, continued for two years after their return to France, and that while he thus formed a part of the General's family, he thought it would be most delicate towards him, not to put forth from under his roof, as it were, a work, of which he, of course, was the chief object of interest. Under such circumstances, the language even of faithful and naked truth, might have been mistaken for studied eulogy, and commanded incense. When, however, his services were no longer required at La Grange, and he entered upon a new career of his own, he immediately set about correcting his notes, made at the time, and for the most part, day by day, or rather night by night, for their hours of day-light were all pre-occupied—and in the two volumes now given to the world, we see their result.

Of these volumes we shall hereafter speak more fully; at present we translate one or two passages in the last chapter of the second volume, which happened to catch our eye. The first records the visit made by the General, accompanied by Mr. Adams, then become President, to Mr. Monroe, just retired from the Chair of State to his farm at *Oak-Hill.* "General Lafayette," says the narrator, "was daily making preparations for his return to Europe—but before leaving the soil of America, he was anxious to revisit some of his old friends in Virginia, and especially, he desired to see him who, as Chief Magistrate, had received him at the Seat of Government and who, now returned to private life, continued in cultivating his moderate patrimonial estate, to give his fellow-citizens an example of every virtue.—The General mentioned his wish to President Adams, who immediately offered to accompany him in the visit, saying, that 'he would gladly avail of such an occasion to go and offer to his predecessor, his tribute of respect and attachment.' On the 6th of August, accordingly, we started for Oak-hill, the residence of Mr. Monroe, 37 miles from Washington. Mr. Adams took the General in his carriage, together with Geo. Lafayette and one of his friends; I followed in a tilbury, with a son of the President—[illegible] city. At the bridge over the Potomac, we stopped to pay toll—the toll-gatherer, after counting the number of persons and horses, received from the President the sum required, and we went on; scarcely, however, had we proceeded a few steps, when we heard behind us a voice saying, 'Mr. President, Mr. President, you have paid me a shilling short!' and immediately the toll-gatherer came running up with the money in his hand, explaining how the mistake arose.—The President heard him attentively; went over the calculation with him, and finding that the man was right, put his hand out to pay him, when all at once the toll-gatherer recognized General Lafayette in the carriage, and forthwith insisted upon returning the amount of his toll, saying—"All bridges and all gates are free to the Guest of the Nation." Mr. Adams, however, observed that, on this occasion, the General was not travelling officially, nor as the Guest of the Nation; but simply as an individual, and a friend of the President—which character gave him no title to exemption. This reasoning struck the toll-gatherer as just—he took the money and withdrew. Thus, during the whole course of his travels in the United States, the General was once only subject to the customary tolls; and that was precisely on the occasion when he was accompanied by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation,—a circumstance which, in any other country, would probably have insured him the privilege of exemption."

We do not know how this simple narrative may strike others; but to us it affords a more remarkable illustration of the simplicity and real equality resulting from our institutions, than the most elaborate argument could do.—*N. Y. American.*

The Associations for suppressing Intemperance form an interesting feature of our times. Their object is of undoubted utility, and unites the hearts of all good men. The aim to suppress an undoubted and gross vice, to free its victims from the worst bondage, to raise them from brutal degradation to the liberty and happiness of men. There is one strong presumption in favor of the means which they have used. We have never heard of their awakening enmity and counteraction. In one particular some of them may have erred. We refer to the compact formed by the members for abstaining from wine. When we consider, that wine is universally acknowledged to be an innocent, and often salutary beverage, that Jesus sanctioned its use by miraculously increasing it at the marriage feast, that the Scriptures teach us to thank God for it as a good gift, intended to "gladden the heart of man," and when to these considerations we add, that wine countries are distinguished for temperance, we are obliged to regard this pledge as injudicious; and we regret it because it may bring distrust and contempt on an excellent institution, and because its abandonment, for it cannot long continue, may be construed by some as a warrant for returning to inebriating liquors.—*Dr. Channing.*

A man who had a scolding wife, being willing to excuse her failings, when called upon to give some account of her habits and character, said she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to *breaking out of the mouth.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, October 12.

The arrival of the Birmingham from Liverpool, furnishes London papers to the 8th ult. They do not confirm the rumored occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, nor even the battle said to have been fought at *Kirk Kulissa*. On the contrary, it would seem Count Diebitsch had hesitated to advance, possibly from a desire to intercept the Grand Vizier, who had left Choumla with most of his troops, and was manœuvreing through the passes of the Little Balkan, in order to throw himself into Adrianople. The force under Count Diebitsch is variously stated, at from 35 to 60,000 men—the largest of these numbers strikes us as hardly sufficient to authorize a direct march upon Constantinople. Meanwhile it is again said that the Sultan feels himself compelled to treat for peace, and that, in that view, two commissioners had been despatched to the Russian head-quarters. The Paris Constitutionnel of the 5th, gives the following conditions as those that will be insisted upon by Russia:—

[*From the Constitutionnel of September 5th.*]

FRANKFORT, AUGUST 26.

The Emperor of Russia requires outlets for his commerce, securities, and guarantees; he demands the cession of the fortresses on the Phasis, the entire cession of Armenia as far as Erzeroum, the port of Trebisond, and the occupation of those of Sinope and Samsoun, as a security. He requires that the fortress of Rudschuck and Choumla shall be delivered up. Lastly, his armies shall occupy Adrianople, the castle of Fanaraki, situated at the entrance of the Bosphorus towards the Black Sea, Gallipoli on the Hellespont, and the castle of the Dardannelles on the European side. He requires the expenses of the war, and the possession of the whole south side of the Balkan, till the contributions imposed on the Turks be paid. As for the affairs of Greece, the complete emancipation not only of Hellas but of something more will be demanded. This being laid down, with many other conditions, the Sultan will reign on the one side as far as Ponte Piccolo, and on the other to Fanaraki, till it shall be time to give to him, as happened to the last Khan of the Crimea, an estate and an honorable pension, with right of having a mosque in the environs of St. Petersburgh. This contingency will be realized in four or five years at the latest.

Let us fancy the two Ambassadors, who are on the point of proceeding to the head quarters of General Diebitsch to negotiate in the name of the Sultan, coming back to his Sublimity with such proposals.—Nobody would like to be in their place with respect to the part which they are called upon to act. In fact, they have not been able to obtain any thing of the Divan but humiliation; and the Russian bayonets, tearing the British protocol, will exact a peace signed by a Sovereign enclosed in the circle of Popilius.

The London Courier of the 7th September, in publishing the above, thus comments upon it:—

We have quoted it, not to confirm its assertions, but to say, on the contrary, that they are entitled to no credit. However great the successes of the Russians have been, they give them no claims to demands which would leave the existence of the Turkish Monarchy in Europe entirely at their mercy. Neither, even were those successes still greater, and Constantinople itself in the possession of his troops, do we think that the Emperor Nicholas would so far depart from his promises of moderation as to think of imposing such unreasonable terms. That he will ask more than the Porte can grant, and the Turks consent to treat at the close of the first campaign, or before the passage of the Balkan, it is natural to expect; and that he may do so without ceasing to be moderate, it is impossible to deny. For the question of moderation is a question of degree, and must be viewed as such by all who look impartially at the subject. But though he may raise his terms, his conduct hitherto has been such as to strengthen the belief that he will continue to be guided, even in that rise, by the great and honorable principle which he adopted at the outset. The prolongation of the war, to which, after every important advantage gained by his armies, he offered to put an end, having forced additional expenses upon him, there would be nothing surprising or unjust if he should claim a larger indemnity than he originally proposed. Whether he would afterwards commute that indemnity, if solicited, and as a matter of accommodation to the exhausted treasury of the Porte, into increased facilities for his maratime trade or the possession of certain ports and fortresses in Asia, is a question for future consideration, though our impression is in favour of the affirmative. But that he would, under any circumstances, ask for an increase of territory in Europe, or for the temporary occupation of Adrianople or the forts on the Bosphorus, is, we have strong reasons to believe, a contingency which need not to be apprehended.

The same paper contradicts the rumor that the Sultan had acceded to the treaty of the 6th July. Upon the whole, the intelligence by this ship is less decisive than was anticipated.

As to the crops in Great Britain—the next important topic for us, the fair weather of the week or ten days preceding the departure of the Birmingham, had relieved most of the anxiety in regard to the harvest, and the crop would, it was calculated, turn out an average one. Prices of wheat and of American flour both in bond and free had declined.

Three line of battle ships, the *Britannia*, *Gloucester*, and *Melville* were about to sail from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean—this, however, is not such a reinforcement as denotes any apprehension of hostilities.

We understand that the Birmingham had ten days of fine weather after leaving Liverpool.

Hostilities have been renewed in Java.

An Austrian force has been defeated in attempting a landing at Salee, Morocco.

Mr. Barbour, our late Minister to England, had engaged passage for himself and his family in the packet ship Britannia, of Oct. 1.

The Prussian State Gazette has brought us some official details from General Diebitsch, by which it appears that on the 6th ult. he had not yet quitted his camp at Aidos, and that his advanced posts, instead of having reached Kirk-Kilissa, had not proceeded beyond Faki, which is only half way to that place. it is evident from other accounts that his hesitation was occasioned by the movements of the Grand Vizier, who had certainly quitted Choumla, and was manœuvring through the passes of the Little Balkan, to gain Selimno and return to Adrianople. Meanwhile, the people of the country submitted quietly to the Russians, and gave up their arms. In Asia, Gen. Paskewitsch had sent out two expeditions, one to the fortress of Choriss on his left, and the other to Baibourdi on his right, a fortified town nearly half way to Trebisond; both of which had proved successful.—*Courier, 7th September.*

The Hamburgh Paper of the 31st of August, mentions the rumour which we contradicted on Saturday, that the Porte had acceded to the Treaty of the 6th of July, on the 7th ult. It even adds a pretended declaration of the British Plenipotentiary, that upon doing so, Turkey would be immediately taken under the protection of England, and might rely upon her assistance. The Paper of the 1st inst, however, corrects the error, and justly considers the total silence of the Prussian State Gazette and the Austrian Observer, as a tacit contradiction of the report. The plague increased at Odessa, and fifty persons had already died.—*Ib.*

London, Sept. 5.—Dispatches were received this morning at the Foreign Office, from the Hon. Robert Gordon, dated Constantinople, August 12, four days later than the former; and from Lord Cowley, at Vienna, dated August 27.

At the time when the courier quitted Constantinople, notwithstanding the assertions of the French papers, it appears that nothing had yet been definitely settled respecting the Greek Question; but the negociations were still going on Great exertions were making to raise new levies of troops, but they had not been attended with much success, and it was not expected that Adrianople could resist the attack of the Russian army, although it was believed that General Diebitsch could not bring more than 35,000 troops against it. That Commander was understood to have stopped his advance, in order to endeavour to intercept the Grand Vizier before his arrival at Adrianople, having heard that he had quitted Choumla for that city. As late as the 12th ult. no negociator had been sent from Constantinople to the Russian head quarters.

Fleet in the Mediterranean.—The following is our present force in the Mediterranean:—Asia 84 guns; Ocean 80; Windsor Castle and Spartiate 76; Gloucester and Wellesly 74; Isia 50; Madagascar 46; Blonde 45; Dartmouth 42; Rattle snake and Samarang 28; Favourite, Pelican, Raleigh, Wasp and Wolf 18; Cameleon, Cordelia, Muskito, and Weazel 10; Erebus, Infernal, and Meteor, bombs.

The Harvest.—The London papers of the 4th, state that the fine weather which had prevailed for several days, must remove all apprehensions for the safety of the remaining part of the harvest. The Courier says it is still possible that the crop may fulfil its early promise, and prove more than an average one. In Ireland the weather had become settled, and the harvest had been brought to a successful conclusion. The potato crop held forth the most cheering prospect.

The Preston Pilot states that the harvest was closing in that neighbourhood, under most favorable circumstances.

We have much pleasure in stating, that the markets have, during the past week, manifested some symptoms of improvement. In cotton the business transacted has been on a more extensive scale than usual, the sales amounting to not less than 20,000 bags and bales. Upland cotton was not so easy of purchase, the holders generally asking a small advance in price. In tobacco, turpentine, and other articles the produce of the U. States, more business than usual was also transacted, and prices showed a slight tendency to rise.

We believe we may now confidently state that the crops, notwithstanding the recent rains, are nearly all carried, and that the harvest will, contrary to the general expectation which prevailed a fortnight ago, be most abundant throughout the United Kingdom. Speculation in the prime article of human subsistence has been checked by the excellence of the crops. The price of wheat is falling at all the markets; and there is every prospect of bread being cheap throughout the country. The abundance of the harvest will have a beneficial influence in ameliorating the state of the country, and will materially tend to promote the improvement which is taking place in the markets for produce generally.—*Liverpool Albion, 7th Sept.*

From the Norfolk Beacon, of October 17.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the superior, fast sailing ship *Tully-Ho*, Capt. R. Fisher, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night, in 32 days from Liverpool, we have received, through the usual friendly attention of Capt. Fisher, the principal London and Liverpool Journals—the former to the 11th, and the latter to the 12th ult., inclusive—three days later from London and two from Liverpool, than previous advices.

It will be seen by the following extracts, that *Adrianople surrendered to the arms of the Russians*, and was occupied by the forces of Gen. Diebitsch, on the morning of the 8th (20th) August, an event indicated by the intelligence by the *Nimrod*. Constantinople was abandoned to 8,000 Brigands, (deserters and Janissaries) who committed all kinds of excesses. Trebisond also had opened its gates to the invaders, and (according to the Gazette de France,) the Turks were sueing for peace.

The successful result of the harvest, and its abundance, with the depressive effect produced thereby on bread stuffs, is confirmed by this arrival, and the prices as will be observed by our commercial extracts, continued to decline.

Liverpool, September 12.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Letters have been received from Constantinople of the 10th, and from Smyrna of the 4th ult. They confirm the important fact that the Sultan has at length yielded to the pressing remonstrances of the English and French Ambassadors, regarding the affairs of Greece, and has formally intimated his readiness to negotiate on the basis of the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827. It does not seem, however, that the event was looked upon at Constantinople as likely to facilitate or hasten a pacification with Russia, nothing having yet taken place indicative of an equal disposition to submit to the terms required by that Power. It was generally understood that Russia persisted in her pretensions of an indemnity in money to the extent of 60,000,000 of roubles; or in lieu thereof, cessions of territory on the Asiatic side alone, including some fortresses at the entrance of the Bosphorus, as a security for the free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. In regard to the pecuniary indemnity, compliance on the part of the Turkish Government was thought impracticable, the country being unable to furnish so great a sum in specie. In regard to territorial cession in Asia, and the occupation of fortresses on the Bosphorus, these seemed to be difficulties as little likely to be overcome. Reflecting men at Constantinople, therefore, entertained no expectation of peace, until that city should have been entered by the Russians, and General Paskewitch have over-run the greater part of Asia Minor. A hope, however, was entertained in some quarters, that the mediation of England and other powers friendly to Turkey might obtain for her terms of a less humiliating kind than those which have been demanded by the Russian emperor: still it was evident that Turkey could not come out of the contest without suffering severely.

The Sultan was still in the capital, and a general call to arms had been made. Commercial business was at a complete stand, both there and at Smyrna.

Paris, Sept. 8, *Noon.*

We have just received by express the following news:—

"*Munich, Sept.* 2, *p. m.*

"The Russian Legation in this city has just received from the Russian head-quarters, under date of August 8, (20), the news of the entrance of General Diebitsch into Adrianople. The Mahometan population had placed itself under the protection of the Russian army, and not left the city.

"This important news is confirmed by the following letter from Gen. Count Diebitsch to M. de Tatischeff, Russian Ambassador at Vienna, which was received at the office of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* almost at the same moment:—

"In the Eski-Sarai, at Adrianople, } *August* 8, (20). }

"*M. l'Ambassadeur:* I have the pleasure to announce to you, that the victorious troops of His Majesty the Emperor entered Adrianople this morning at nine o'clock without opposition. The Mahometan population remains entirely under our protection.—Accept, &c. (Signed)

"DIEBITSCH."

"*Vienna, August* 31.

"A French courier, who left Constantinople on the 17th, brings word that the Sultan had transmitted orders to the Grand Vizier to send Commissioners to the Russian head quarters to treat of peace. The Porte has officially communicated this resolution to the Ambassadors of England and France."

London, September 11.

State of Trade.—It is thought rather remarkable that the weekly average of wheat exhibits an advance of 2s. over the last return, though the markets in the interim have been very flat, and the quantity of wheat of inferior quality offered for sale must have tended further to lower the averages. We are unable to offer an explanation of this circumstance, but it will not, we should think, escape attention in the proper quarter. If the duty on wheat falls next week to 18s. 8d., and of that there can now hardly be a doubt, a considerable quantity of bonded wheat must be brought forward; and seeing the abundance of the crops all over the Continent, the importers cannot fail to think themselves fortunate in being enabled to do so on such favourable terms.

We have heard it affirmed to day that the total number of the late failures in the wool-trade amounts to at least 20, and the aggregate of their debts to £1,200,000. So great a convulsion in that particular branch of trade has probably never before occurred. The Bank of England, it is said, will suffer considerably by them.

Liverpool Markets, Sept. 12.

Cotton.—The import this week is 25,024 bags, and the sales reach 17,840 bags, (including 3000 Egyptians, 400 Americans, and 600 Brazils taken for export) at fully the prices of last week.

Liverpool Corn Exchange.—The import of *Grain* for last Tuesday's market was moderate. Notwithstanding the late unsettled weather, there have been the following declensions of prices in the Corn market, viz: of old Wheat 6d to 9d, and of new 1s per 70 lbs.; of Oats 1d per 45 lbs.; of American Flour 2s to 3s. per bbl.; and of Peas 4s. per quarter, and Indian Corn, Barley and Beans were the turn cheaper; prime Malt rather dearer.

The Harvest.—Most of the apprehensions which were entertained on the subject of the Harvest have been removed. Wheat fell on Saturday eight shillings a barrel at Burgh-quay, a decline nearly equivalent to sixteen shillings a quarter. In the South and the Home Counties, the Harvest has been nearly saved. In Ulster they are busily engaged in getting the crop off the ground, but as the ripening season is later, there are still some fears of the result. From every view, however, which we have been enabled to take of the matter, and from a comparison of a number of letters which have reached town from different parts of the country, as well as from the tenor of the Provincial Papers, we are justified in coming to the conclusion, that we shall have in Ireland, after all, an average crop, or nearly so.—*Dublin Mer. Ad.*

ITEMS FROM LATE EUROPEAN PAPERS.

Execution of Four Brothers!!—Perhaps in the annals of crime, no instance will be found on record similar to that which occurred in this town yesterday, namely, *the execution of four brothers, convicted of the murder of their own brother-in-law!* Their names were Thomas, Edmund, Nicholas, and Pierce Wallace.—They died without a struggle. After being suspended the usual time, the bodies were cut down and conveyed, under a strong escort, to the County Infirmary for dissection. They made no declaration at the place of execution of their guilt or innocence.

Clonmel Adv. August 29

The name of the present minister of the law in London is Cheshire. When, therefore, a "family man" inquires after any brother of the craft who may have been hanged, he is informed "that he has *gone to Cheshire*, and has *never been heard of since.*

Sale of Rare Portraits.—The Basilogia, the celebrated book of Portraits by Pass, which, about 20 years ago, was sold at an auction near Canterbury, for half a crown, has just been re-sold in London for 300 pounds. One copy has been purchased at Birmingham for 50 pounds, which was broken up and sold in lots for 500 pounds. A few days since another copy was sold at Bromley for 55 shillings; it was called "A Book of Kings," and a royal prize it has proved to the booksellers into whose hands it has fallen. It is remarkable that these three copies differ in the number of the prints—the last mentioned contains the rare portrait of Mull'd Sak, which, since Grainger, has been considered unique. This is not the only extraordinary event in the arts. Six pictures of the Apostles, in the most splendid style of the Spanish school, obscured by dirt and varnish, were purchased the other day, at an auction of imported pictures, for a pound each, and the price now demanded is 15,000 guineas!

The long continued proceedings in Chancery relative to Convent Garden Theatre, in London, have given rise to the following whimsical lines:

The case of Kemble, Willet, and Forbes,
Much of the Chancellor's time absorbs;
I'm sure the costs would make me tremble,
If I were Willet, Forbes, or Kemble;
They'll have to pay the lawyers, till it
Sickens Kemble, Forbes, and Willet.

Longevity.—A man named Nouvel died about a fortnight ago, at Saint Jean del Noux in France, at the age of 104 years. He preserved his mental and corporeal faculties to the last moment. The French papers also contain an account of a woman now living at Marseilles, who is 115 years of age, having been born in the year 1714. She has been married twice; the second time at the age 66 years, to a young man of 25. Between her first and second marriage she wore man's clothes, and served as a courier to a prince at Milan, no doubt being entertained respecting her sex. This extraordinary woman is said to be still in the enjoyment of her faculties, with perfect health, and a fine flow of spirits. She partakes freely of the ordinary diet, and drinks a great deal of coffee,—upwards of thirty small cups daily.—*London Gazette, Aug.* 15.

The last census gives the number of the Paris population at 713,765. Of this number, 466,000 live on their incomes or by their industry, 348,000 by daily labour, 77,000 upon charity, 3,900 sick in hospitals, 10,000 of what are called *employes*, 47,000 students, and 80,000 servants.

Miss Dulaney, the American lady of great fortune, who was married in the middle of the week to Sir Richard Hunter, M. D. became acquainted with the Doctor during a visit which she paid to her country woman the Marchioness Wellesley when in Ireland, Sir Richard being at that time physician to the Marquis, as Lord Lieutenant.

Court Journal.

Cork is so noted for rain, that a story is told of an East India Captain, who, after remaining three weeks in Cork harbour, and never meeting a dry day, spoke a friend at sea, as he was returning from the East, and, learning that he had left Cork horbour about a fortnight before, shouted back an inquiry, "Whether the shower was nearly over that he had left falling there?"

Fashionable Intruder.—This *ruse* is not exactly of modern invention; at least, if we may judge by the following memorandum in Frederick Reynold's Life and Time:—"July 10, 1802—Met a free and easy actor, who told me he had passed three festive days at the seat of the Marquess and Marchioness of ——, without any invitation, convinced, (as proved to be the case) that my Lord and Lady, not being on speaking terms, each would suppose the other had asked him."

A recent report of the commissioners of revenue states, that the daily business of the post office in London, comprises 35,000 letters received, and 40,000 sent, making 23,000,000 letters annually. The number of newspapers daily, is from 25,000 to 500,000. The revenue is £300,000 per annum, of which there have been only £200 lost in a quarter of a century.

Christian Observer, August, 1829.

A baronet in the west of Scotland hired a man whose only fault was said to be that he was fond of his glass. To guard against this, he made him promise never to be drunk on the same night with his master. At the end of three months the valet asked to be discharged. "I never wish to live with a better man, but I have never had a chance to get *fou* since I came here."

The Yellow Fever has made its appearance at Mobile; we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from there dated 26th instant:

"The Branch Bank was removed out of Town yesterday, and the day before that the Printing Office—to-day the Post Office moves, and perhaps in a few days the town will be deserted entirely by its American population."—*Pensacola Gazette.*

Whirlwind.—On Friday the 8th ultimo, a terrific whirlwind passed through a section of the western part of this county. The day had been warm, with showers, accompanied by thunder, till noon, when a heavy dark could appeared in the northwest, which arose rapidly, and was attended by an uncommon roar. As it approached, the sound resembled, in the words of our informant, "wagon loads of empty barrels driven fiercely over rough ground." The direction of the whirlwind lay over Cross Lake, the waters of which were raised in a column several hundred feet above the surface, and carried to the opposite shore. The width in which trees and fences were prostrated, was about fifteen rods, though the most complete destruction was effected in about one third of that space in the centre. Nothing was left standing here. The dwelling house of a Mr. Cahoon was unfortunately situated within this range, and at the moment when first struck, the roof ascended 200 feet into the air. The whole building was completely demolished. Four persons were in it, two of whom escaped without injury, a third was precipitated through the door into the cellar, whilst Mr. Cahoon had a leg broken. Articles of clothing from the house were carried the distance of five miles, and shingles were carried two miles farther. Its force appears to have been spent before reaching Camillus.

Onondago Standard.

Miss Schenck, daughter of Mr. Wm. Schenck, of Palatine, Montgomery county, was shot by her brother on Sunday morning the 4th inst. They were in a room together, in which was an old musket, which the brother *by way of amusement*, pointed at and discharged at his sister, not knowing it was loaded. The whole contents passed through the fleshy parts of her thigh, lacerating it in a shocking manner. It is believed that the wound will not prove fatal; though the brother had scarcely recovered from the astonishment and grief occasioned by the accident. Notwithstanding the daily accounts of the melancholy effects of the careless playing with guns, they seem to serve scarcely the slightest cautionary purpose. What possible amusement can be derived from pointing a gun at another and drawing the trigger, it is not easy to conceive; and yet it is done continually by the thoughtless and unreflecting.—*Alb. Argus.*

Junius.—The North American Review for the present month contains a review of the small book printed about 18 months since, entitled "Junius Unmasked," in which it was attempted to show that Lord George Sackville was the author of the celebrated letters under that signature. The Review seems to be of the opinion, that the identity of Lord Sackville as Junius is pretty clearly established. He does not admit that any one of all those who have been named as the author, can have the slightest claim to the credit, except that nobleman and Sir Philip Francis. The Review concludes as follows:—

As the finest model in the English languge of that style which combines energy with polished ease, the letters of Junius will never cease to be studied. But we hope they will be read with a just discernment of their moral deformity, and a deep disapprobation of their rancorous malice. While we resort to them for the intellectual gratification and discipline which they afford, let us be cautious not to imbibe or imitate their malignant or revengeful spirit. We may use his bow and quiver, but let us not, like Junius, dip our arrows in the poison. We deprecate the prevalence of that bitterness and hatred, either private or political, which these letters are too well adapted to foster; which regard not the falsehood, the injustice, or the unfeeling cruelty of a sentence, if it do but carry an agonizing pang to the heart.

The New York Courier, speaking of the Long Island Races, says: "The horses entered this evening for to-morrow, will appear in the Gazette and Courier & Enquirer, of to-morrow." We understand the New York Courier had been very much enlarged, probably to accommodate its new customers.—*Boston Courier.*

A Temperance Society, of which M. Minor, Esq. is President, and General Blocker, V. President, has been recently established in Edgefield. It is formed upon the principle of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. A similar Association, said to be very respectable and numerous, has also been lately formed in Baltimore.

Col. Russell Jarvis, of nose-pulling memory, and whilome co-partner with Gen. Duff Green in the U. S. Telegraph, has written and published as many as six numbers to let the world know that he has been most scurvily used by his late partner, whom he represents to be a very slippery fellow indeed. Green has not been silent the while, but dealt back with great force some of the thwacks with which he had been complimented by his chum. He even went so far as to mutter something about *kicking*—to which the Colonel in his rejoinder intimated to the General, that as he intended to visit Washington very shortly, he should be glad to see if the General was really in a kicking humor. To this the General replied as follows:

"I have seen his letter No. 6, in which he says, that he will soon be in Washington, and expresses a desire to know whether I would kick him if I meet him in the street. I am not surprised to hear of his intended visit. I know enough of his vanity to believe, that he thinks his attack upon me will remove all obstacles out of the way of his mission to Havre or Paris—but if his object be to ascertain our desire to kick, he may save the *expense* of his journey. There are some puppies so insignificant, that even kicking would give them consequence."

This is truly as biting as mustard or cayenne; but at the same time looks kind o' like *clawing off*. Perhaps the old song of Capt. Wattle came across the Gen's mind: —"When he kicked Miss Rowe, why, she kicked him again."—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the Liverpool Albion.

How to stop a Runaway Horse.—A few days ago, two boatmen having resolved to become competitors for the cup at the ensuing Regatta, took their boat over to the New Ferry, on the Cheshire Shore, to fit her up for the occasion. When the tide fell, the boat which they intended to haul up to be painted, was left high and dry on the beach, and having procured a small cart, they packed into it the mast, sails, and other appurtenances, including a cable and anchor, and were proceeding with them to the ferry house, when the horse, a powerful animal, took fright, and furiously dashed along the shore. Finding all their endeavors to arrest his progress in vain, and apprehending, as one of them said, that they should "upset" or "founder," a parley was held as to how they should act. "Shiver my timbers," said Jack "let go the anchor!" No sooner said than done. A turn was taken round the trams or "bits" of the cart, and at the words "Let go!" down went the anchor over the stern, and the cable was paid out. In a moment the cable came to its tension, the anchor was plowed into the gravel, and, holding firmly, the furious animal was brought to a stand-still, surprised at finding a "stopper" put so suddenly to his "course." "There now!" said Jack, "that's what I call bringing the ship up all standing!" We would recommend some of the young gentlemen who sport their tits in the neighboring lanes, or along the North shore, and who are but indifferent horsemen, to take a hint from the cool contrivance of these tars in a gale, and carry a small anchor and cable behind their saddles, in case of accidents.

Bear Hunting.—We have a friend "away up country," who writes us very amusing epistles. He gives consent under his own hand and seal for publishing the following. Although "calculated for another meridian," as the Almanac makers say, it will suit for this, or any of the towns in New England. Probably the story may awaken some reminiscences in this village.

Our friend informs us, that in the village where he is at present located, lives a very worthy farmer, of "some sixty five or seventy years of age." He had a large flock of sheep running "in the old pasture back of the barn," and from time to time his sons (three robust, stout young men) reported that they had found dead sheep in the pasture, with their legs broke; heads beat to a pummice, and bodies mangled in a most terrible manner—*by gually!* Appearances indicated that the perpetrator could be no otherwise than a bear. After hearing two or three of the above reports the old man [i. e. the father of the three sons] said there must be something done. They accordingly watched—set traps—kept three dogs out, &c. &c. The result of these efforts were as follows:—Caught in the traps—one dog—one calf—two sheep—and *one of the "old man's" daughters!* This last was a *mis*-fortune. But the old man, with a truly philosophic feeling, said "he was d——h sorry Sall got *catch'd* for she *warnt* able to *milk* nor *rake hay* for a long time."—Finally, after every attempt of the boys had failed, the "old man was determined to watch himself, and accordingly started out about 8 o'clock in the evening with his three sons, armed with pitchforks, hoe handles, flails, &c. —old Putnam like—determined to meet the marauder of his sheep pasture." At the corner of the barn he stationed himself. His three sons formed a sort of *vidette "down along."*

They had not long occupied their stations when the enemy hove in sight, bearing between his formidable jaws, (as was supposed,) one of the finest sheep in the flock, as it looked uncommonly large. The alarm being given, they were upon their "*leathers.*" The supposed bear, not altogether relishing the warlike dispositions in front, resolved upon forcing the ranks which threatened to enclose him—and commenced the assault with great fury, mowing down every thing which obstructed his passage—one of the sons among the rest—leaped the barn-yard fence —came violently in contact with the gate upon the opposite side, but it resisted his utmost exertions, and stopped him for a moment. This gave the old man time to rally for prompted by the spirit of '76, he was determined on victory or death. The animal in vain attempted to force the gate, near where stood the old man. On his passing, he wielded the pitchfork, with as much dexterity as could have been expected from one whose nerves and sinews had been strung together for at least three score years, and plunged the *tines* of the instrument, the whole length, into the hind quarters of the creature, when, to his utter astonishment, instead of the bear facing him, as is usual with such animals when attacked in the rear, the well known sound of Bo—o—o—o, Bo—o—o—o, Bo—o—o—o, issued from the other extremity of the quadruped, who being under great headway before receiving the pitchfork, now let out one link more, as the saying is, and went down the hill as if the "old boy" had kicked an eend. The old gentleman having discovered his mistake, sung out "Why Joe—that *aint* a bear, it is only our *Black Heifer! ! !*" In the sequel it appears that the heifer had been in the clothes-yard, where by some means she had attached a sheet to her horns, which was mistaken for a sheep.—*Bellows Falls Intelligencer.*

No in-door household work is repugnant to a modest and sensible woman. The shuttle and the needle are only the occupation of her leisure, the neatness of her house is the work of her cares, and it is her glory, either to attend a sick person, or prepare a repast.

Removal and Appointment.—We learn, that Mr. A. S. Robertson has been removed from the office of Inspector of the Port of Petersburg, and Captain Joel Hammon appointed in his place.—*Petersburg Int.*

Washington, October 13.

We understand that a *small* difference of opinion, as to the exercise of the power of removal or appointment in the clerkships of the offices subordinate to the different heads of Departments of the General Government, has resulted into an inquiry as to the cause of the removal, which was announced some days since, of Mr. W. Steuben Smith from the Second Comptroller's (Mr. Hill's) Office, in which he had been employed by Mr. Crawford, at that time (1822) Secretary of the Treasury. We understand, further, that the President of the United States, being satisfied that there was no official cause for removal, and altogether unapprised of such a step being in contemplation, has given directions, to obviate any obstruction to that official harmony which should prevail throughout the Government, that Mr. Smith be assigned to duty in another office of the Treasury Department, which will be quite as agreeable as that from which an attempt was made to remove him.

In this interference, of the President, and arrangement, we recognize with pleasure, a disposition to discountenance feelings of malevolence, and to repel the attempt to gratify such through the medium of official acts. *Nat. Int.*

Episcopal Sunday School Union.—From the last Triennial Report of the Episcopal Sunday School Union, it appears there are in connexion with this Union, as Auxiliaries, 72 Sunday School Societies. Four of these are diocesan Societies. The Board say that as nearly as can be estimated, the whole number of superintendants and teachers is about 1600, and the whole number of scholars receiving instruction in them, about 18,000.

Swearingen, recently executed in Maryland for the murder of his wife, conducted himself with entire indifference on the scaffold, leaning back in his chair with the utmost *nonchalance* during the prayers that were said; and when the Sheriff held up the watch to him, to indicate that his hour was come, he waived his hand to the crowd, and said, in a familiar easy tone, "Good-bye gentlemen;" and immediately was hung off.

A war has been waging for some time between the Editors of the Charleston Mercury and the Beaufort Gazette, originating from the dispute with regard to the relative proportions of sundry peaches, apples, pears, &c. The following account of the present attitudes of the belligerents is given by the pleasant Editor of the Camden Journal, a paper which furnishes as much matter for the amusement of its readers as any within our knowledge.

"Our contemporary of the Charleston Mercury, who we thought had gone quietly into winter quarters, since he received the tremendous broadside from the Beaufort Gazette, has re-opened the campaign with renewed vigor and replenished ammunition. Commencing with small shot, he throws at our friend of the Gazette three pomegranates averaging one pound two ounces each, and then lets off upon him an enormous squash of fifty-four pounds weight! We have not heard from Beaufort since the bombardment, but presume the Editor is dead and buried beneath this tremendous missile, or at least rendered for a long time *Hors du Squash*.

Sir Isaac Coffin.—An anecdote has been related to us of the gallant Admiral which illustrates that family affection for which he is distinguished, and is also a pretty good specimen of his peculiar humor. During the late war the worthy Baronet made a visit to Dartmoor prison for the purpose of releasing from captivity all the American prisoners who bore the name of Coffin, and might be supposed to be of his family. After a number had been liberated, a negro presented himself and claimed his liberty by the same title. 'Ah, said the Admiral, 'you a Coffin too?' 'Yes massa.' 'How old are you?' 'Me thirty year, massa.' 'Well, then you are not one of the Coffins; for they never turn black until *forty!*"—*Bost. Jour.*

From the Baltimore American.

RHEUMATISM, COLDS, HEAD-ACHE, &c.

A very interesting work on the "Efficacy of the White Mustard Seed in the affections of the Liver, Internal Organs and Nervous System, by Charles Turner Cook, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons," having fallen under my observation, I have made the following brief summary of its contents, under the sincere conviction of the utility of the proposed remedy, and under the firm belief that the cause of humanity will be promoted by its publication. Those who desire to satisfy themselves more fully on the subject, are referred to the book itself.

White Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all diseases connected with the disordered functions of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. It has been eminently successful in relieving the head-ache, tendency of the blood to the head—weakness of the eyes and voice—hoarseness—asthma—shortness of the breath—and other affections of the chest—indigestion—severe colds—rheumatism—failure of sleep and depression of spirits—in ague—gout—and rheumatic fever. It is the best remedy hitherto discovered for worms. It is as valuable for the prevention as the cure of disease. As a means of preventing colds, it has been remarkably successful. It is particularly adapted to sedentary persons, students, clerks, &c. It is a valuable aperient, and equally valuable tonic; and while it affords a most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but always strengthens, in a very remarkable degree, those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. The efficacy of the Seed in the removal and prevention of diseases, does not arise from any specific power it possesses, over each particular disease, but from the vigor and health it imparts to the whole system through the medium of a greatly improved state of the stomach liver and bowels, and by which the constitution is enabled to throw off and prevent the several diseases before detailed. The seed passes through the body *whole*, and very little, if at all enlarged. It never loses its effect by use. It requires neither confinement to the house, nor any particular attention to diet; and in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms is always safe.

Directions to be carefully observed.

The Mustard seed is always to be *swallowed whole*, (not broken or masticated,) and either alone, or in a little water or other liquid, warm or cold. Those who find difficulty in swallowing it, may take it as follows:—each dose, as it is wanted to use, should be washed in boiling water for one or two minutes, after which it may be taken in a little gruel, barley water, or other smooth liquid and (if necessary) a little sugar may be added to render it palatable. Generally, *three doses* should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour *after* dinner; and the third either at bed time or an hour before. The quantity in each dose, must be regulated by its effect upon the bowels, which ought not to be purged, but to be kept perfectly free and open. Generally, two or three large tea spoons full in each dose will produce the desired effect—with some constitutions, less will answer. When taken by persons of delicate or consumptive habits, a dose before breakfast will answer.

Celebration at Niagara.—A gentleman who witnessed the performances at the Falls, on the 6th inst. has communicated to us the following particulars:—

About 3 o'clock, the schooner Superior appeared in sight towed by a small oar boat, when within a short distance of the rapids, the small boat made for the shore. The Superior came down in the centre of the channel, between Goat Island and the Canada shore. On the first plunge into the rapids, the masts of the schooner fell overboard with a crash—she then dragged down a few rods and stuck fast on a rock, to the great disappointment of the many thousand spectators who crowded the banks of these mighty waters. There is no doubt the vessel would have reached the great cataract without any other injury than the loss of the masts, had she not unfortunately come down the very shallowest part of the channel. We also learn that on the next day, Mr Patch made a jump down a distance of a hundred feet, but we are not informed from what point.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New York, October 9.

Juvenile Delinquency.—On Wednesday last, a merchant in Pearl street sent his apprentice, an intelligent lad, 18 years of age, to the Chemical Bank, with $500 which he was directed to deposite, and a check for $1000, which he was ordered to draw and apply to the payment of notes in other Banks. But instead of this, he pocketed the $500—drew the $1000 and pocketed that also—and has not since been heard of. He is the son of respectable parents in New Jersey. By this one act of villainy, which cannot escape detection, he has blighted a fair reputation, and entailed upon himself calamities as lasting as life. Let other young men take warning from his example.

Late Letters from Natchez, in the state of Mississippi, give frightful accounts of the sickness in that city, and the newspapers admit that the Yellow Fever is raging there. One Letter, of September 14, says, "The Yellow Fever is in this place: every body has run off to Washington, all the merchants, citizens, &c. The drays are running day and night. Five deaths have occurred since yesterday morning. The sickness is very alarming. The physicians have had a meeting, and reported it the Yellow Fever."

Autumn.—The chilling wind, and sharp, keen air of Autumn, are upon us. Three of the four seasons of this passing year have flitted by us, and we have hardly known them—the fourth, so emblematical of the descending period of the existence of man is with us. We now see and recognize it; we are aware of its presence; but soon, like the others, it will be past—gone by—viewed as a shadow, that was, and is no more. The present is the most interesting season of the year. In it the farmer views the consummation of his toil—the husbandman the produce of his care—the merchant is awakened from the dull lethargy of the summer months, and forms one of the busy multitude hurrying to and fro in the thronged mart. Wharves are filled with shipping unlading the produce of commerce, as the agriculturalist garners the produce of the field. The interior now begins to show the "seat and yellow leaf," as the last stages of the annual growth approach, nature withers.

The Autumn is the most interesting season to man, as he views it as a parent does the last of four beloved children;—he caresses it as his only remnant, his last, solitary hope. The Autumn is a holy season.—Man is reminded by the rustling leaves of the decay of Nature, and his thoughts are turned upon the decay of all humanity—of the fleeting existence of living things. Man brings this to himself, and is reflecting. The Autumn is also a pleasing season. It is the commencement of the husbandman's holiday; the first notice to the youth of approaching recreation. All, all, seems beatitude upon the face of the land—of our happy land.—*N. Y. Ev. Jour.*

Wealthy people should make a point to encourage and pay particular attention to persons at labor. A false shame of being seen at work has been the ruin of many; times should be changed. People ought to be made proud of being usefully employed. All honest labor is meritorious.

Mr. Isaac Hill, in his own paper, says, that "he possesses a standing in the nation, which his opponents and persecutors may envy, but cannot approach," meaning doubtless, that he holds a fat office which they cannot get.—*Providence American.*

The Next State Lottery.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, October 14, 1829.

☞We present herewith, Class No 7, for 1829, of

The Maryland State Lottery,

Arranged on the ODD and EVEN System, the drawing of which will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 25th November.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME,

1	prize of	10,000 Dolls. is	10,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	1,000 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
1	prize of	500 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
1	prize of	400 Dolls. is	400 Dolls.
1	prize of	200 Dolls. is	200 Dolls.
5	prizes of	100 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
10	prizes of	50 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
20	prizes of	20 Dolls. is	400 Dolls.
100	prizes of	10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
100	prizes of	5 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
6,000	prizes of	4 Dols. is	24,000 Dolls.
6,240	prizes, amounting to		39,000 Dolls.

Only 12,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank to a Prize—the whole payable in *Cash*, which *as usual at* Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4, | *Quarters*, $1
Halves, 2 | *Eighths*, 50 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, October 14, 1829. 46tN21.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1829.

We noticed a *white frost*, yesterday morning.

Navigation of the Cape Fear.—A gentleman of the upper part of this county informs us, that he arrived here on Tuesday last in a boat belonging to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, with 15 bales of cotton on board, with which he passed through Smilie's Falls in the night, meeting with no obstruction, though the water was quite low. It required about 12 hours to come the whole distance of 30 miles. The boat started back yesterday afternoon with a load of iron, salt, sugar, &c. Our informant is of opinion that the contractor, Mr. Keene, has greatly improved the river, and that it will hereafter afford a much more cheap and convenient means of transportation for the planters living on it than any other within their power.

The Wilmington papers announce Gen. *Edward B. Dudley*, of that town, as a Candidate to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Gov. Haynes.

U. S. Senator.—We find in the Raleigh Star, the name of the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, of Buncombe, and in the Western Carolinian the name of Daniel M. Forney, of Lincoln, mentioned by their friends as fit persons for the vacant post. There are now, therefore, before the public, the names of Gov. Owen and Judge Donnell, of the East, and Judge Murphey, Judge Martin, Charles Fisher, David F. Caldwell, David L. Swain, Daniel M. Forney, Samuel P. Carson, Montfort Stokes, of the West. We do not, with some of our contemporaries, disapprove of the nomination of so many gentlemen for this office. On the contrary, we rejoice at it, because it proves that the people of all parts of the State are alive to the importance of the subject, and anxious to call to the national councils the best talents of the State. It is right too, that there should be no *candidates* for such an office as this:—we would apply to it the language of Gen. Jackson, in relation to the Presidency, "It is an office neither to be sought nor refused." It is gratifying to think, that nearly all, if not all, of the above gentlemen have acted upon this principle.

We have no idea that all these gentlemen will be nominated in the Legislature. Public sentiment will soon settle down upon two or three of them; for the western members, with their natural anxiety to elect a western man, will of course make an effort to unite their votes in favor of some one individual.

Since the above was in type, we observe that the Hon. Willis Alston, of Halifax, has been nominated.

Foreign.—On the preceding page the reader will find important news from Europe, by an arrival at Norfolk, Va., three days later than has been received in any other way.

It will be seen that the Russians have certainly captured Adrianople, the sixth town, in point of population, of the Ottoman empire, having 100,000 inhabitants. It is about 65 miles in advance of the Balkan mountains, and 120 from Constantinople, and is as near as the Russian forces had approached to that city, except one corps, which landed at Iniada, on the Black sea, 80 miles from Constantinople.

The report that the Sultan had recognised the independence of Greece, is flatly contradicted by the latest accounts.

Worthy of notice.—Two wagons arrived here on Saturday last, from Ashe county, in this State, one loaded with about 1000 lbs. of excellent butter, a few barrels of cranberries, and some iron; the other loaded with iron, cranberries, potatoes, and butter, all the production and manufacture of Ashe county.—The owners of these wagons had travelled 210 miles, over our bad roads, occupying 12 days, to sell their iron at $4 a 100 lbs. butter at 12½ cents a lb. potatoes at 50 cents, and cranberries at 75 to 150 cents a bushel. One of them did not realize more than $60 for his whole load; and for this, and to get his return load of groceries, he performs a journey of twenty four days, with his wagon and four fine horses. What a mere trifle must these articles be worth at his own door, to justify his bringing them so far to a market for such prices! And how vastly would a rail road, or any other good road, improve the condition of the people of that remote section of the State!

It cannot fail to strike the reader with surprize, that iron should be brought here, *from* the interior, while hundreds of tons are annually sold here and carried *into* the interior; and we doubt not that these honest men, as they trudged on over the hills and mountains that intervene between their home and a market, met numerous wagons carrying back iron of a quality inferior to theirs, for which a higher price had been paid than they could get.

Had we a rail road upon which the iron of the back country could be brought down to us, it would soon become known, and its value be appreciated. How infinitely would its manufacture be increased, and what a source of wealth would it be to that large region of country where the only limit to its manufacture is the demand for it. If, notwithstanding all obstacles, a small quantity of it occasionally finds its way to market, what might not be effected by a rail road which would reduce these obstacles 90 per cent! Shall the State never be roused to the employment of her energies? Shall she be content always to get the necessaries and luxuries of life, which are produced in abundance at home, from other States and foreign countries, who, while they fatten on us, despise us for our inactivity?

Virginia Convention.—The Committee of twenty four members, (one from each Senatorial District) of which Mr. Madison is Chairman, to which was referred that part of the Constitution relating to the Legislature, has decided, 13 votes to 11, that *white population, alone*, shall be the basis of representation in the House of Delegates; but on the proposition to fix the same basis of representation for the Senate, it was negatived, 13 to 11; Mr. Madison and another, who had voted in favor of the former proposition, voting against this. As this decision of the Committee appears to be in a spirit of compromise, we incline to the opinion that it will finally meet with the concurrence of the Convention and of the people.

We hear nothing from the Committee on the Right of Suffrage.

A good Bank and good Customers.—The Kennebec Journal, (Augusta, Maine,) states that the Augusta Bank has been in operation fifteen years, and has during that time divided among the Stockholders a sum larger than its original capital $100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of $1000; and that *the only bad debt made during this period does not exceed* $250. We suppose there is not another Bank in the country that has been so well managed.

From the National Journal of Saturday.

On dits.—James Hamilton Jr. of S. C. to be appointed Secretary of War, vice John H. Eaton, to be appointed Minister to Mexico, vice Joel R. Poinsett.

Commodore Porter to be appointed Secretary of the Navy, vice John Branch.

On this subject, the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes as follows:

"You will have heard the rumors of changes in the Administration, such as the alienation from the Cabinet, of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Branch, and the transplanting into the soil of honor, of Mr. James Hamilton, Jr. and Com. Porter. I cannot vouch for the truth of these specific reforms, although I have no doubt that changes have been determined on. It was supposed that either Gen. Jackson would sacrifice Mr. Eaton as a peace offering, to conciliate the other members of the Cabinet, or, on the other hand, that Mr. Eaton would be retained, and Mr. Branch and Mr. Ingham would be permitted to resign, and if they evinced any extraordinary reluctance in availing themselves of such permission, would perhaps receive such hints as would have the effect of quickening their movements. The only ground on which I can account for the rumored removal of Mr. Branch, now that Mr. Eaton is said to be quitting the Cabinet, is, that Gen. Jackson has perhaps been moved by the dissatisfaction which the Navy has not been backward in exhibiting, at the head which he had been graciously pleased to place over the profession."

The U. S. Telegraph denies that any changes in the Cabinet are in contemplation.

The anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain was celebrated, on the spot, on the 7th inst., in a spirited and patriotic manner.

Cotton Canvass.—The Navy Commissioners have advertised for 13,769 yards of Cotton Canvass, of the best quality. Proposals for the same are to be received until the 22d inst. The general adoption of this Canvass into our government and mercantile marine will occasion a greatly increased consumption of the raw material, and give a new impetus to the manufacturing establishments of the country.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Cotton Sail Duck.—The editors of the Baltimore American, in company with several other gentlemen, have made a careful examination of the principal cotton duck sails used on board the schooner Yelliott, of that port, in the course of the last six years, during which she has made two voyages around Cape Horn and two to Smyrna. The chief object of the examination was to ascertain whether cotton sails, like those of hemp, are liable to mildew; a point which has been both affirmed and denied. In the present case, "*not the slightest appearance was found, either in the seams, or in any other part of the sails.*"

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after an illness of five days, DAVID D. SALMON, Jr. only son of Mr. David D. Salmon, sen. aged 19 years.

In Bladen county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. ELIZA N. LEONARD, in the 36th year of her age, wife of Mr. John P. Leonard, of this town.

In Duplin county, on the 14th inst., Mr. DAVID BUNTING.

Death of Gov. Lincoln.—Died, in Augusta, Maine, on Thursday, the 8th inst., aged about 40 years, ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor of that State. Mr. Lincoln was a son of Levi Lincoln, formerly Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, and a younger brother of the present Governor of that State.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, October 17th, Steam Boat Company's Boat, Commodore, with Goods to Horton, Hutton & Co., David Smith, and Wm. McIntyre.

Also, Hall & Johnson's boat, with full freight.

Departed, yesterday, Steam Boat Company's boat Only Son, for Wilmington.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Oct. 14, Brig Susan from Porto Rico. Schrs. Sally Ann from Charleston, Gov. Parris from New York. Sloop Guide from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Counsellor for Guadaloupe.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Fall supply consisting of

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Men and Boy's Seal & Morocco Caps,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Cotton Yarn and Shoes,
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
Cotton Cards,
Shell, Ivory, Horn and Brass Combs,

Together with a variety of other articles which they offer at a small advance at Wholesale or Retail.

NOTT & STARR.

October 21, 1829. 46-tf

Wanted,

A SITUATION as Clerk, by a Young Man. Satisfactory recommendations will be given if required. Enquire of the Printer.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1829. 46-3t.

Hall & Johnson

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STOCK OF

Goods:

50 Hhds. Molasses,
15 do., 25 boxes and 20 bbls. Sugar,
25 bbls of loaf and lump do.
150 bags of Coffee,
20 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 tons Iron (assorted) from 1½ to 11 inch.
3000 lbs. steel, various kinds,
1000 lbs. hoop and sheet Iron,
4 tons Castings, assorted,
150 sets wagon boxes, 1½ to 4½ inch.
150 kegs cut Nails and Brads, 4d to 20d.
150 bags buck and drop Shot,
3000 lbs bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
20 crates Crockery, assorted,
200 doz. black Bottles,
40 doz. Ticklers, 250 do half pint Tumblers,
60 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
300 lbs Putty,
120 pieces cotton Bagging, 30 do. Osnaburgs,
30 coils bale Rope,
15 boxes tin Plate, 300lbs. wire,
500 pair heavy trace Chains,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
200 sides sole Leather,
14 doz. calf and Morocco Skins,
150 reams foolscap, letter and wrapping Papery
30 doz. patent coffee Mills,
30 do. scythe Blades and cutting Knives,
25 boxes cotton and wool Cards,
25 cases fur Hats, 12 doz. wool do.
1500 pair Shoes, 20 doz. Looking Glasses,
12 quarter casks Wine,
10 doz. hair and wire Sifters,
12 sets fanning mill Wheels,
Sperm, linseed and tanner's Oil,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
60 kegs white and red Lead,
1000 lbs. Spanish Brown and yellow Ochre,
500 do Alum and Pearlash,
200 do Spanish flot. Indigo,
1000 do Madder.

Together with a large Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

All the above stock is offered on the most favorable terms for cash, or country produce.

Fayetteville, October 22, 1829. 46tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.*	*From C.*	*To D.*	*To C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.		3		6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1	40	1	75
Apple	-	do		28		30
Peach	-	do		45		50
Bacon	-	lb		7		7½
Beeswax	-	do				21
Butter	-	do		10		15
Bagging	-	yard		17		24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb		15		16
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		13		14½
Candles, Mould	-	do		14		
Cotton	-	100lbs	8		8	50
Corn	-	bushel		36		40
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	50	5	
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		80		85
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4	40	4	50
Fine	-	do	4		4	25
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do				
Mackerel	-	do	5	50	7	
Mullet, none	-	do				
Feathers	-	lb.		25		28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1	25		50
Country	-	do				50
Ginger	-	lb		10		12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3	75	4	
10 by 12	-	do		6	6	25
Iron	-	100 lb	5		6	50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2	50	3	
Flotant	-	do		2	2	50
Lime	-	cask	2	50	3	
Lard	-	lb		6		7
Leather, Skirting	-	do		27		30
Sole	-	do		25		28
Bridle	-	side	2	50	3	50
Lead, Bar	-	lb		7½		8
Logwood	-	100 lb	2	50	3	
Molasses	-	gallon		30		32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	8		8	25
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	
Oats,	-	bushel		22½		26
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16		18	
Linseed	-	gallon		75		80
Pork	-	barrel			10	
Pepper	-	lb		20		22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7	50	8	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	25	7	50
Others	-	do		7	7	25
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	25
Spanish Brown	-	do		2	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1	40	1	75
Wind. Island	-	do		70		80
New England	-	do		45		50
Rice	-	100 lb	4		4	50
Rags	-	lb		5		6
Shot	-	Bag	2		2	25
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10		11	
Common	-	do	9		9	50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb		18		22½
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75		80
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		75		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb		10		15
Glauber	-	do		5		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		19
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-petre	-	do		12		18
Tallow	-	do		7		7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson	-	do	1	20		
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2	50	3	
Manufactured	-	do		5		20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	14		16	
Wheat	-	bushel		70		75
Whiskey	-	gallon		24		26
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe	-	do	1	50	1	75
Malega	-	do		70	80	

U. S. Bank Notes ¾ to 1¼ per ct. premium.

We are requested to inform the country merchants, that the winter Stocks of all kinds of Goods have generally arrived, and are uncommonly extensive.

Norfolk, October 16.

Flour.—The advices by the ship *Nimrod*, of the favorable result of the harvest in England, confirmed by the subsequent accounts by the *Tally-Ho*, Capt. Fisher, arrived yesterday, have entirely unsettled our market as to this article; it is *uncertain*.

The state of the New York market is thus spoken of in the Daily Advertiser of Tuesday:

"The intelligence published yesterday from England, down to the 10th of Sept. which had been looked for with great anxiety, particularly as related to the weather in England, has had an unfavorable effect on the Four market here. Yesterday the sellers were much more numerous than the buyers; and New York Flour was offered freely at $5 50 to $5 62, which is a decline of full 25 cents. But few sales were made, however, and very little disposition to purchase."

POETRY.

LOVE.—*From the Mirror.*

Sing ye love! ye sing it not,
It was never sung, I wot.
None can speak the power of love,
Tho' 'tis felt by all that move.
It is known—but not reveal'd,
'Tis a knowledge ever seal'd!
Dwells it in the tearful eye
Of congenial sympathy?
'Tis a radiance of the mind,
'Tis a feeling undefin'd,
'Tis a wonder-working spell,
'Tis a magic none can tell,
'Tis a charm unutterable.

LINES ON DEATH.

What holy awe! what mystic fear!
Whilst gazing thus upon the dead:
Say what is this which greets us here?
Say more—say, what is fled?

Mysterious change! whence hath it past?—
Oh! how each faculty is mute!
'Tis o'er—Life's idol is down cast—
The temple of the soul is shut!

Groceries, Paints, &c.

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from *New York and Philadelphia*, in part, their stock of Fall Goods, the whole of which are daily expected, and will comprise a very general assortment of *GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS and OILS*, all of which they offer to their friends and the public generally, at reduced prices for *Cash* or country produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

50 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. sugars,
30 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime green Coffee,
100 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,
75 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted sizes,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
10 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
10 do Jamaica Spice,
8 do race Ginger,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
2 hhds. green Copperas,
2 ceroons Superfine Indigo,
1 case impl. and G. P. Teas, in 2lb cannisters
15 quarter boxes imp G. P. & Hyson Teas,
10 boxes yellow Soap,
30 do Windsor and variegated do.
40 mats Cassia,
50 boxes Glass,
25 kegs Orange Powder,
1 cask Salt Petre,
1 do Epsom Salts,
1 bbl. fresh Tamarinds,
6 boxes Chocolate,
2 do Eng Mustard in cannisters,
25 do mould Candles,
10 do Whittemore's cotton Cards, No. 10,
10 casks Cheese,
150 reams wrapping Paper,
60 do foolscap and letter do.
20 whole and half bbls. Mackarel, Nos. 1 & 2,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy, Seignette & Dupuy brands,
6 half qr. casks do. a new & superior article,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
15 bbls. country do.
2 hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. Orleans do.
15 bbls. N. E. do.
1 pipe Madeira,
6 qr. casks Sherry & Teneriffe,
6 half qr. casks dry Malaga, } WINES,
6 whole do. sweet do.
3 qr. casks old Port,
15 tons Swedes, Eng. and Country Iron,
3 do. Hollow Ware, assorted,
½ do. Shear Moulds,
25 crates and casks crockery and glass Ware,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
150 sacks do.

American, German, English, and cast Steel, Shovels and spades, smith's vices, anvils and bellowses, frying pans, weeding hoes, trace chains, curry combs, wire and hair seives, bed cords, leading lines, axes, cross cut and mill saws, tin plate, Span. brown, Venetian red, lamp black, Spanish white, white lead in oil and dry, chrome yellow, chalk, logwood, train oil, lamp oil, linseed oil, spodebloc, Bateman's drops rhubarb, opium, gum arabic, cloves, nutmegs, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles which will form as general and as extensive an assortment as can be found in this market.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Also, on Consignment,

25 cases men's fashionable FUR HATS.

Fayetteville, October 8, 1829. 44tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Arch'd Smith, in Robeson county, my Negro Boy JERRY, about 16 or 17 years of age, dark complected. It is supposed, as his mother belongs to Mr. John Ford, of Marion District, South Carolina, that he may be lurking in that neighbourhood. Any person who will deliver the said Boy to me, in Robeson county, or lodge him in Lumberton Jail, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

DANIEL SMITH.

September 12, 1829. 41tf.

THOMAS FOSTER,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed, were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
40 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

The Double Axletree Safety Carriage.

TO CARRIAGE MAKERS, FARMERS, AND STAGE PROPRIETORS.

THE Subscriber, Patentee of the Double Axletree Safety Carriage, will sell the exclusive right to make and sell the carriage in any of the Counties in the State of North Carolina, or will sell the single right for a Carriage. The description here given will probably be sufficient to enable a Carriage Maker to build them:—

The Double Axletree Safety Carriage, has each wheel fast to the axle, the axle turning with the wheel; the wheels are held to their places by means of two connecting bars, extending from one wheel to the other, one on each side of the axle, and have four boxes between them, for the axle of the wheels to turn in; each axle passing through and turning in two of them, one of which is close to the end of the connecting bars, the other near the centre; the boxes are square, with a hole in the centre of a size to fit the axle, and are fastened to the connecting bars by bolts and a hoop of iron passing round the connecting bars and the boxes; the boxes and connecting bars may be made of wood or metal, and the boxes should have a hole on the upper side to let oil on to the axle. In a four wheel carriage the body is only secured to the connecting bars in the centre, and admits both fore and hind connecting bars to turn at the centre, *or bar* which couples the fore and hind axle, and which may be turned by chains or rods of iron extending from the end of the connecting bars of the fore axle to the end of the connecting bars of the hind axle, crossing each other in the centre, the fore connecting bars turned one way will cause the hind connecting bars to turn the other, and will cause the carriage to turn in a less space than it would if but one of the connecting bars turned; the advantage of having the fore and hind connecting bars turn, is, that the wheels may be made all of a size and large, and have the body of the carriage suspended under the axle, from a frame passing over and resting on the centre of the connecting bars of the wheel.

The advantage of the 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' is, that more weight may be carried on it with a less drawing power, than on a common carriage; and that the advantage gained is considerable, may be deduced from the following rules: a carriage when moving is always in one of three positions—it is on a level, rising on an inclined plain, or descending an inclined plain. In making a calculation of the power required to draw a carriage, there are two things to be considered, viz: the friction on the axle, and the obstruction before the wheel and carriage. In a large wagon or carriage, on the common principle, the axle, where it goes into the hub of the wheel, is generally about 5 inches at the large end and 3 at the small, average 4 inches; this goes through a 14 inch hub, and makes 168 square inches which the hub rubs on the axletree every time the wheel turns; the 4 wheels rub over 672 square inches of surface on the axle; this will occur on a wheel 16½ feet in circumference, every rod, or 320 times in moving one mile, making 214,040 square inches of surface which the wheels rub over in travelling 1 mile. The 'double axletree Safety Carriage,' having the axle fast in the hub of the wheel, and turning in boxes between two connecting bars, the boxes are the only parts which rub the axle; if the boxes are 3 inches through and two to each axle, and the axle 2 inches in diameter, it would give 10 inches of friction to each box, or 36 to each wheel, and 144 to all 4 of the wheels, and occur but once in two rods, or 160 times in a mile, if the wheels are 33 feet in circumference, rubbing over but 23,040 square inches in a mile, less than one ninth of the surface rubbed over on the axle that there is on the axle of the common carriage.

The method best calculated to find what power will be required to draw a carriage over an obstruction before a wheel, is to be found in the inclined plain principle of rising bodies; the distance from the obstruction to the centre of gravity under the axle should be divided into 3 or more inclined plains, all of which will differ in their angle of ascent. A wheel 10½ feet in diameter, or 33 feet in circumference, with a felloe 9 inches broad, when it has sunk in the sand 1½ inches, covers 225 square inches of ground, and the four wheels of a carriage would cover 900 square inches; if a carriage is loaded with 8000lb. every square inch of ground will bear about 9lb. A wheel 5¼ feet in diameter and having a felloe 3 inches broad, will when 1½ inches in the sand, cover about 57 square inches of surface on the ground; the 4 wheels would cover 228 square inches, and if there was a load of 8000lb. on the carriage it would bear more than 35lb to the square inch, and as the weight is near 4 times as great to the square inch of ground covered by the wheels, and the felloe of the wheel being narrow, it is probable it would sink in the sand 3 times as deep as the wheel with the broad felloe, which would be 4½ inches, this obstruction it may be said would always be before the wheel, and the wheel having 2000lb. on it or 4000lb on the 2 fore wheels, it would require a tracting power of about 1000lb. to overcome it, the wheels of the large carriage having the obstruction of 1½ inches before it and the weight of 4000lb. on the 2 wheels would not require a tracting power of more than 400lb to overcome it, the axle of the wheel being fast in the hub of the wheel of the double axletree safety carriage, makes the wheel much stronger than a wheel of the same size would be if it turned on the axle, and the load being carried beneath the axle, it would be very difficult to upset, for the body of the carriage being fast only at the centre of the connecting bars, and the load always falling to the centre of gravity, if one wheel should rise high enough for the connecting bars to stike the frame of the body, the weight would all bear from the centre to the upper side of the carriage. To load the common carriage so as to have but 9lb. bear on each square inch of surface which the wheels would cover when in the sand 4½ inches, there would be but 2052lb. on it.

Any person living at a distance, who may wish to make use of one of these carriages, can have the privilege by enclosing his note for $20, payable 90 days after date, or $15 cash, in a letter, (postage paid,) addressed to Edward G. Fitch, Fayetteville, N. C.

E. G. FITCH.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication: and further, that the President of the Bank of Cape Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorised and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far; in what way; and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or *otherwise* of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, *President.*

Sept. 2i 41

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

Debtors.

HAVING appointed Mr. *John J. Nicholson* to close and collect all debts due me, I must urge all those who are indebted to make immediate payment, or suits, from necessity, must be instituted

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1829. 40-tf.

N. B. My Stock of GOODS, consisting of a useful variety, will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, wholesale or retail.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE. FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the greatest care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7 4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7 8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6 4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4 4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortment 5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
1 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Neits,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tatata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Cheap Goods.

R. F. YARBROUGH having determined to sell out his Stock in Trade, will sell *LOW FOR CASH*, the following articles, viz:

2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Alum do.
30 sacks Blown do.
20 hhds. and 50 bbls Sugar,
5 bbls Loaf do.
30 bags Coffee,
20 hhds Molasses,
10 tons Iron, assorted,
4 do. Castings, do
70 kegs cut Nails and brads,
40 pieces cotton bagging,
20 coils bale rope,
2000 lbs sole Leather,
50 sides upper do.
10 cases fur Hats,
8 do. Shoes, different qualities;
25 boxes Window Glass,
6 do. Whitemore's cotton & wool cards

Dupont's Powder, Bar Lead, Shot, Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Spanish Indigo, Copperas, &c.

ALSO, a small assortment of *DRY GOODS*, Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, &c. *17th Sept.* 1829 —41-3w

N. B. Many of the above articles have lately been purchased in New York and Philadelphia, for Cash.

The Christian ALMANACK, FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY.—SPRING TERM, 1829.

Joel Williams, Junr. vs. Alexander Williams, Arch'd MacKay and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Isaac Williams, Theophilus Williams, James Draughan & his wife Jane, John Bonner & his wife Eliza, Alex'r MacKay & his wife Ferraby, John MacKay & his wife Zillah, and Harry S. Williams, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said absent Defendants be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same as to them, will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.—Witness,

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

September 15, 1829. 41-6w.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 2tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others, procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Blanks for sale.